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Editorial

Welcome to the first issue of tripleC (Cognition – Communication – Co-operation). The aims of this journal are to provide a forum to discuss the challenges humanity is facing today and to promote contributions within an emerging science of the information age

- that helps shape technology for a sustainable global information society
- dealing with cognition, communication and co-operation processes in human, artificial, and natural systems,
- making use of cross-disciplinary methods bridging the gap between "hard" and "soft" science.

We publish articles that focus on topics related to these themes and are disciplinary or transdisciplinary in nature; we are looking forward to submitted works.

tripleC is an e-journal that is freely available on the Internet. This ensures openness, effective dissemination of articles and a wide range of availability.

The three articles of this issue focus on the concept of information and share the view that it is necessary to theoretically outline general aspects of information-generation in complex systems.

Christian Fuchs ("*Co-operation and Self-Organisation*") focuses on the phenomenon of human co-operation as an aspect of social information and the information society, he approaches this topic within the framework of a Unified Theory of Information (UTI) that is based on general aspects of self-organisation and conceives information as a threefold process of cognition, communication and co-operation.

Mark Burgin ("*Information: Problems, Paradoxes, and Solutions*") distinguishes functional and structural theories of information, he sees information as an objective essence that is emitted, transacted and received and gets embodied in the knowledge of a receiving system.

Søren Brier ("*The Cybersemiotic Model of Communication: An Evolutionary View on the Threshold between Semiosis and Informational Exchange*") discusses five different versions of information theory and suggests that his Cybersemiotic approach that is based on a combination of Peircian semiotics and 2nd order cybernetics can correct the errors of these approaches and can solve the problems that concern the thresholds between mind and nature, life and machines, matter and information, information and language.

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(Editorial Group tripleC)